BALLOU'S PATENTED,

Wholesale trade supplied on the

SPRING CLOTHING. Plain Cassiners Serra to match
Surject use inerts Serra to match.
Soffe the Cassiners Serra to match.
Taconic Cassiners Serra to match.
Hairline Cassiners Serra to match.
Parats.
Nos. 06 and 68 Fulton-st.

Taking this Lead.—Our people's patriotism is aroused, and all or hasts hous want is able heads. Heads require has and on will always observe that the best bands are (as they curnt to be), counted by hits made by know, on the counter of broadway and follow. I know's gentlements Harshave three sdynntages over all others, who is spettlements that was the most stylish and bee many, in tiel-hitbey are she tent est and most perfect and in sexure of tabric they are the light est, firmest most flexible and lasting.

\$40. PARKER SEWING-MACHINE. With Hoomer, Binder, &c., eccaplete.
THE BEST FANIEN MACHINE IN USE.
Under patents of Howe and others. Agents wanted.
PARKER SEWING-MACHINE Co., No. 409 Broadw

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE ost accurate timekeepers in the world.
SPERKY & Co. No. 467 Broadway.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for HAVERSTRAW .-The Steamer Maramona leaves Fier foot of Jay-st Braday Morning at a m., making the usual landing EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINES.

The cheapest, because the best, in market. Agents can Office, No. 510 Brasdway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel GROCERIES AND FLOUR FOR THE MILLION.

Cheapest Store in the world. Goods delivered free. Thos. R. Adview, Nos. 250 Greenwich at. and 39 Murray st., New York. The LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Futy Dollars. a Lapp. WERSTER & Co., No. 500 Broadway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHI ROUS is the b st and cheapest urticle for Dressing Beautifying, Cleanding Curling Pr and Restoring the Hair, Ludies, try it. Sold by Drage

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES AT GREATER REDUCED PRICES, with all improvements—Hernmer, Tucker, Binder, Gauge, &c. Agents wasted. 558 fireadway. PRESERVED MEATS, &C.

Preserved Meats, Soups, Fish, Vegatables, and Fruits prepared and soldby Walls & Photost, Warehouse, 215 and 2 7 Front st. SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE.

V. W. WICKES, JR., No. 406 Broadway, cet. Broome-st. KELLOGG'S
SPRING STYLES
Of Hars and Cars for Gents and Youths in all their variet Of Hars and CAPS for Gents and Just opened:

Just opened:
Rich Imported Straw Goods for Misses, Children, and Infants,
No. 361 Canal-St.

PILES AND FISTULA.-EXTRAORDINARY CURE. -Mr. John Kirg, No. 50 Beekman at anti-red interacty for three months. He couple yet three physicians but they only aggravated the discue. One 25 cost put of Holloway's Orsy-mest entirely outed him. Mr. King will cheerfully give par-

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-Reliable, Harmless, WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES

At reduced prices, with Glass-Cloth Presser, Improved Lo-Check, new style Hemmer Binder, Cerder, &c., 505 Broadwa

## New-Nork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion most be authenticated by the name and autoress of the writer-not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Take Tamuska." New York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Sunday Issue of The Tribune In compliance with innumerable requests, u shall, during the War, issue THE TRIBUNE on Sunday Morning of each week. The price of that day's paper will be Three Cents, making fifteen cents a week to city subscribers for the papers of the schole secek.

The Sunday issue of THE TRIBUNE will be served to all subscribers in the city and vicinity scho do not give contrary orders to the carriers.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Hammonia, will close this morning at 104 o'clock. The Irish mail, by the City of Baltimore, will close at the same hour.

It was reported vesterday that Ross Winans had been unconditionally released. This is now denied, and it is said that he was only allowed to go free on giving his word of honor to do no act hostile to the Government.

We call attention to the letter of our correspondent W. W. H., proposing the introduction into our army of the "shelter-tent" used by the French soldiers, and found by experience to be a great preserver of life and health. The writer knows perfectly whereof be speaks.

Mr. Benjamin Wood, Member of Congress elect from the lower Wards of our city, publishes a card wherein he claims to be chief editor of the meanest and most unscrupulous newspaper tool of the Secessic pists in our City. We-trust be and it will be severely let alone. They can do little harm if treated with silent loathing.

The appointment of JAMES S. WADSWORTH of Geneseo as one of the Major-Generals of the Volunteers from our State, is one eminently fit to be made. He brings to the grave responsibilities of his position signal capacity, energy, and the most invincible determination. He goes into the service from motives of patriotism, and will retire from it covered with honor.

It is settled that the Administration does not mean to be hampered by red tape. Regiments of valuable soldiers, raised by the proper persons will be at once received by the General Government, in spite of the embarrassing and annoying delays caused by the States where such troops

The South Carolina Rebels are beginning to be ashamed of the tremendous odds in their favor at the sterming of Fort Sumter. The Charleston Courier of the 14th tells this moustrous lie: 1 eays that " the whole force actively engaged in the attack on Fort Sumter, and within range of its fring, was not as large as the number "killed, according to the wishes and belief of " some of the Northern editors."

Gov. Letcher of Virginia baving seized-that is, stolen-two steamers belonging to a company f owners, magnatimously offered to purchase tem. The agent of the company prudently conulted the Secretary of State upon the propriety dragged them out notwithstanding. With a fair, of receiving the money tendered. Mr. Seward honest, peaceful election—no one coerced nor

replied in a brief and pointed letter, printed this imperiled-we are sure the Slave States would morning, showing that to take the so-called compensation would make the receiver liable to the pains and penalties of treason.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday information of the state of affairs at Harper's Ferry was communicated. It appears that about 9,000 Virginia troops are there, and that they have recrossed into their own State; 700 occupy Point of Rocks, and, with two columbiads, command the ferry and approaches.

The Missouri volunteers have just performed another dashing exploit. It appears that a number of Union men had been driven from a place called Potosi; secordingly a detachment of troops was sent on Tuesday night to protect the loyal citizens of that section. Reaching the place early on Friday morning, sentinels were posted, a hundred and fifty persons were arrested, the Union men eliminated and discharged, some Secessionists were freed on parole, and the rest carried as prisoners to St. Louis. On their way back they fell in with a company of insurgent cavalry, dispersed the men and captured the horses, then hoisted the Federal fisg on a pole prepared for a traitorous display, and went on their way in peace.

The President has appointed the Hop. A. H. REEDER of Pennsylvania (first Governor of Kansas) and Capt. Lyon of the regular Army (who led the Union forces that recently stamped out the Secession nucleus near St. Louis) Brigadjer-Generals of the forces now rallying for the preservation of the Union. They are both good men and true, of proved capacity and indomitable energy.

The report of the destruction of bridges and the breaking up of the track on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, appears to have had slight foundation. An attempt was made to blow up a culvert, but comparatively little barm was done.

A submarine boat, constructed for raising wrecks, and considered a valuable aid in hestile operations against a fleet, was captured yesterday at Philadelphia, as it was going down the river. The owner declared that he was taking it to the Navy-Yard to have it tested; but the officers of the yard denied all knowledge of the eraft, and the general opinion is that the boat was on its way to the Rebels.

A traveler who arrived at Washington yesterday from the South, reports that affairs at Charleston, S. C., are exceedingly dull, and that the soldiers are rapidly leaving for Virginia. In Richmond all wears the air of lively preparation, and the Rebels are in a state of good spirits, which can only result from rank ignorance of the Northern uprising.

There will be added to the general staff of the army, four quartermasters, eight assistant quartermasters, ten surgeons and twenty assistants; the last will be selected from civil life.

No express matter, including letters, will be allowed to go south into Virginia.

It is positively stated that Gen. Pillow was seen on Saturday on the Kentucky side of the river, opposite Cairo.

Col. Van Dorn has succeeded in compelling the remaining United States forces in Texas to surrender.

100 men of the 13th New-York Regiment, under Capt. Thomas, left Annapolis on Thursday even ng with two pieces of cannon to go down the bay and retake the Smith Point Lightship, which had been towed up the Wycomico River.

The President has commissioned Daniel E Sickles to raise a division of ten thousand men to report in sixteen days; Col. Austin's British Legion is to form part of this division, and recruiting offices are at once to be opened in various cities. The 7th and 71st New-York regiments are said to be ordered home at the expiration of their thirty days.

## OUR BRITISH FRIENDS.

" I see before me a divided duty," is in spirit England with regard to our domestic troubles. "O yes! Humanity, Liberty, Civilization, Loy-" alty, are all good in their way-but then we must have Cotton. The American Union is a great and cheering fact-it ought to be upheld "-but then is n't Jeff. Davis the boy who prof-" fers open ports and low duties for our Hardware and Dry Goods? We must consider."

The Morning Star-(the London organ of what is called the Manchester or Bright school in British politics)-on the 4th inst, read the Unionists of this country an earnest lecture on their present and future, which we propose here to consider, mainly with a view to setting our British friends right as to the material facts. For instance, The Star says:

"We have hitherto clung firmly to the bellef that good sen would triumph over angry passions, and that North and Sos would agree to a friendly separation, if cordial reconciliat

-Here are two grave errors coolly assumed as incontestable truths: First, that Secession is the spontaneous and substantially unanimous dictate of the South. Now that this is not the case is proved by two conspicuous and unmistakable facts: 1. The ruling politicians of South Carolina called their Convention and rushed through their Ordinance of Secession without awaiting or allowing opportunity for consultation, cooperation, or remonstrance, on the part of her slaveholding sisters. In so doing, she proclaimed, by acts more emphatic than words, her undoubtng consciousness that those States did not wish to break up or break out of the Union-that they would not voluntarily go out, and would have to be dragged out. Her calculation ran plainly thus: "True, they wish to remain in the Union; but I will defiantly secede, and thus provoke a collision with the Federal Government, whereof Slavery shall be the ultimate cause: I shall thus compel them to decide between an anti-Slavery Administration and a Slave State bearding that Administration in behalf of Slavery; and they will inevitably be "driven to side with me." This was clever; but the admission which underlies it of the essential weakness of Secession is palpable. 2. And it is to be noted that in no single State but Texas has the act of Secession been submitted for approval or rejection by a popular vote-as is our custom with regard to all great organic changes-while in Texas the election was a farce, being controlled by systematic violence, terrorism, and fraud. The people of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, have voted in effect that they will not be coaxed nor driven out of the Union; yet their ruling politicians have (after a fashion)

last December have given an immense majority against Secession. That some change adverse to the Union has since been made in their popular sentiment, we admit: but this has been effected by muzzling the Union Press, perverting the Telegraph, and by inaugurating a general system of violence, outrage, and terrorism. The ostensible unanimity of the South in favor of Secession is precisely on a par with the usanimity of the French in favor of Robespierre's dictatorship the week before he was put to death.

Then as to the "friendly separation," The Star blunders grosely. We never have had an opportunity to consent to such separation. There are multitudes in the Free States who would have bailed and improved such an ecportunity. But the Secession movement assumed from the outset an attitude of hostility and defiance-it was inaugurated by the forcible seizure of Federal forts, arsenals, armories, custom-houses, and ven money, and their conversion to the uses of the rebellion; before a musket, or even a proclamation, had been leveled at the insurgents, they had corrupted many officers of our Army and Navy, including Gen. Twiggs, commanding n Texas, where a full third of our little Army was guarding the frontiers against savage marauders. That force was stripped of its arms, materiel, and provisions, by this infamous traitor, and in good part made prisoners through his onnivance. The Navy Yard and most of the forts at Pensacola were wrested from the Union through similar treasons, as were many other trougholds and depositories of Federal property, with several National vessels. While the Federal authority lay paralyzed in the hands of traitors or imbeciles, act after act of high-handed, treasonable spoliation was committed, until the traitors had possession of nearly half our Atlantic and Gulf coast, with its barbors, forts, arsenals, &c., and more than half the Federal arms.

Need we argue that " a friendly separation thus inaugurated, was impossible-that a tame submission to the traitors' requirements would have demoralized the country, proffered bounties to treason, and been everywhere regarded as our National humiliation and overthrow ! Since mankind bad a history, no nation making any pretense to character or public spirit ever meekly bewed its head to such a death-warrant. Had we done it, we should have found it impossible to live on the same continent with the "Confederates:" we must have fought them after acknowledging their independence, if not before. t is their mistaken presumption that we would submit to anything rather than fight them that has involved us in this trouble: even if we were anxious and intending to get rid of them, we should have first to meet them in the tented field.

-But suppose you meet and beat them, asks The Star, what then ! How will you barmonize afterward? We answer, easily, cordially. The Janizaries, the Mamelukes, who have fomented this rebellion, are not the real People of the South. They are mainly the restless, thriftless, turbulent class, who, nearly thirty years ago, stole arms from our National arsenals and there with invaded and conquered Texas; they are the Pulibusters of a later period, who kept the South-West disturbed by their plots and raids for further conquests from Mexico, for the sejugation of Central America and of Cuba; they are the Lone Star" conspirators and "Knights of the Golden Circle" of more recent periods. Let them be well whipped, and the South will be as peaceful and thrifty as the North-Bowie-knives and revolvers will be at a discount-neighboring powers will rest secure in their possessions-and the reopening of the African Slave-Trade will henceforth be regarded as a hideous but faintly

We beg our British friends, therefore, to:possess their souls in patience, and leave the American People to work out their own destiny. It is simply impossible that we should tamely submit to a ruthless conspiracy which denies us a National existence, or suspends that existence on the breath of the least considerable fraction of augurate eternal anarchy among us, and invite every baffled aspirant, every beaten party, to raise the flag of rebellion after each recurring election. It is to reduce this Republic to the present status of Spanish America, with its palry, never-ending revolutionary wars, its poverty, its insecurity, and its chronic impotence. The worst that can happen to us is defeat; and even that must be infinitely less baleful in its influences and consequences than a pusillanimous surrender. It seems but yesterday that our Northern sympathizers with the traitors were threatening us with a tearing up of our Union into half a dozen petty confederacies, with the severance of the City from the State of New-York, and with the ignominious expulsion of the New-England States as a propitiation of slaveholding ire. The guns traitorously aimed at Fort Sumter have swept all that villainous nons nse into oblivion, and no one now doubts that what are left of us at the close of this struggle will form a great, free, indissoluble nation. Believe, then, that we will not desert our brethren, gallantly struggling in Tennessee, Missouri, and other Slave States, against the ruffianism that meets their appeals for the Union with the Bowie-knife and revolver: rely on our assurance that we shall not surrender North-Western Virginia to the vengeance of the traitor ascendency in the larger portion of that State, nor will we forget our brethren hunted by thousands out of the rebel States for no crime but loving their whole country, and refusing to fight for its dismemberment and destruction. Hundreds of loyal but fearful hearts have been driven into the Secession armies by threats of instant death if they refused; hundreds more have been robbed, tarred, whipped and tortured, because they would not forswear their country and become the abject tools of Treason. The stifled supplications of these victims of an infernal tyranny have ascended to the throne of God; they are answered through the righteous indignation of Twenty Millions of Freemen. Let none doubt that the punishment of this mountain of iniquity will be signal and memorable.

If the query would not be deemed impertinent, we should really like to know why such notorious traitors as Extra Billy Smith are allowed to come and go freely at Washington. This man is in close communion with the managing traitors in Virginia, is more heartly with and of them than Letcher, and is behind even Wise in nothing but courage, being a candidate for Jeff. Davis's Congress. While such as he may enter our lines at will, it would be folly for Beauregard to employ any paid spies. He can

WHAT IS CIVIL WAR? Every thoughtful mind recognizes civil war

be a terrible calamity. The feeling with which Americans so regard it, is derived from history and tradition, not from personal experience, for we have had no civil war since the Revolution. That contest with England was compleated by nother among ourselves, and the latter was infinitely more savage and disastrous than the former. Its fierceness, and the murderous hatred with which it was waged, have been too generally overlooked by our historians, who have given exclusive prominence to the British element of the contest. Hence we are measurably ignorant of the details of the only real civil war which ever desolated our own soil, and form our estimate of the horrors of such contests from what we read in English history, where civil war was the chronic calamity of centuries. The wars of the roses, and the border wars which preceded the union of the crowns of England and Scotland, are the standards of reference from which we derive most of our ideas of the horrors of domestic war, because these contests have been more minutely described by bistorians than our own. But they are false standards for estimating either the duration of the contest now going on among us, or the misery it is likely to produce. Those wars were waged under circumstances widely different from those which precipitated, or which will distinguish the present one. Leaving out the causes which produced them, it must be conceded that the key to their almost unexampled borrors is found in the fact that both factions were of very nearly equal strength. It was certainly so in La Vendée, where, as well as in England, the contest was continued until one faction was almost exterminated in blood, or a solution reached by an unexpected dynastic union. All these civil wars were protracted in exact

proportion to the equilibrium of strength among the belligerents. All others have been short in proportion to the disparity of strength. Where ne faction was feeble, it was promptly crushed, and order was restored. The rebeilion among the Swiss Cantons a few years since is a striking case in point. It bears a strong resemblance to our own. A portion of the Cantons took up arms against the Government, but the stronger portion remained loyal. They raised an army of 100,000 men, and before this overwhelming force the rebels melted away, returned to their allegiance, and in a few weeks complete peace was restored. The disparity of strength was seen, a knowledged and submitted to. But during the American Revolution the case was essentially different. From its very beginning there was a a ge party who opposed it. Even its leaders epudiated the idea of separation until Concord and Lexington compelled them to entertain it. All the fathers of the Republic expressly avowed that even after blood had been shed, a perfect reconciliation could have been effected, and that it was all they desired. When Congress was debating over the Declaration of Independence. John Dickinson of Pennsylvania, though eloquent and decided with his pen in favor of the Whigs, opposed the Declaration so sturdily as to make o vote of Pennsylvania extremely doubtful. Morton, on whom the casting vote of that State devolved, is said never to have had a day's peace after deciding for Independence, and died the next year from anxiety and depression of spirits a consequence. Jefferson declared that William Hooper, a delegate from North Carolina, was a rank Tory. Other prominent Whige fell off and became Tories. As the contest assumed a deeided shape, party lines became more distinctly visible. As the Whigs rushed to arms, so did the Torics. They mustered in every Colony, and a close examination of the minor incidents of history will convince the reader that in some they were more numerous than the Whigs.

In this State they were very numerous. When Washington reached here in June, 1776, the Governor and Mayor, with many leading citizons, formed a plot to seize him. Some of his own body-guard were equally implicated, and S. Encampment. As patriots they solemaly ascriour Union. To give way to Secession is to inougurate eternal anarchy among us, and invite Queens County alone there were 1,300 Tories; of future dinners and drinks in Boston; and give the Union, and set up for themselves. The difin Suffolk 800 appeared in one body, and were sworn to be faithful to the Crown. It was almost as bad in Westchester and Tryon, while the little town of Jamaica harbored 62. Indeed the number of those who opposed the Whigs was so great, that when, after the war had closed, the Assembly passed a bill prohibiting persons who had been in opposition from holding any office under the State, the other House rejected it on the ground that if it became a law, no elections could be held in some parts of the State, inasmuch as there were not Whigs enough In certain sections to preside at or conduct the election meetings. While Massachusetts furnished 67,907 men for the army, New-York supplied only 17,781, and fell short by over \$2,000,000 in her quots of money for the cause. But this wide-spread Toryism was not limited to New-York. It existed in all the States. As both parties took up arms, every State became the theater of civil war.

It ought not to be doubted that the bitterness between Whig and Tory was the primary cause of protracting that Revolutionary contest. Had both struck hands against the common enemy, as the North is doing now, the struggle would have been brief and comparatively bloodless. The horrors of this domestic war have never been narrated with the minuteness to which the subect is entitled. It raged in this State with nurderous ferocity. Whigs and Tories robbed and murdered with indiscriminate brutality. Sir John Johnson ravaged extensive districts, extermirating and laying waste as he went, not even sparing the people of his native town, and repeating his depredations in neighboring States. Danbury, Fairfield, New-Haven, New-London, and other cities, were all destroyed by native Americans. The Tories of New-Jersey were fiends incarnate. Governor Livingston told the Assembly in 1777, that "the Royalists have plundered friends and foes; effects capable of division they have divided; such as were not, they destroyed. They have warred on decrepid old age, warred upon defenseless youth; they have committed hostilities against the professors of "literature, and the ministers of religion, against public records and private monuments, books of improvement and papers of curiosity, and against the arts and sciences. They have butchered the wounded when asking for quarter, mangled the dead while weltering in their blood, refused to the dead the rites of sepulture, suffered priseners to perish for want of sustenance, violated the chastity of women, disfigured private dwellings of taste and ele

"gance, and, in the rage of impiety and barbar-

" ism, profsned edifices dedicated to Almighty

"God." Galloway, the Pennsylvania Tory, speaking of these outrages says: " respecting indiscri-" minate plunder, it is known to thousands. In "respect to the rapes. a solemn inquiry was " made, and affidavits taken, by which it appears " that no less than twenty-three were committed in one neighborhood in New-Jersey, some of them on married women in presence of their helpless husbands, and others on daughters, "while the unhappy parents, with unavailing tears and cries, could only deplore the savage · brutality."

Details as sickening as these might be multiplied into a volume. It is of such that civil war consists. They were the undoubted consequences of one party being equally strong with the other. A sudden raid encountered no resistance, and desolation marked its track. Retaliation fellowed, with even bloodier vengeance. No age, sex, or calling was spared. The British armies perpetrated no outrages such as Americans committed on each other. It is from a knowledge of such horrors as inseparable from civil war, that the people of the Northern States have so long deprecated a commencement of hostilities with the South. It was in keeping with their character to besitate. But the progress of events within a month ought to be sufficient to convince them that the present is to be no civil war, and that the terrors of Revolutionary days are not to be reënacted. The miraculous compactness of the Northern mind decides that question. Our pleasant places are to be unharmed-the war will ravage those only where it originated. The disparity of strength, moreover, unless all history should now fail us, may go far to calm the public apprehension of the future. Not only the oppressed and outraged loyalists of the South, but even her traitors recognize the North as a city of refuge for their families.

## A KNIGHTLY BOLT.

Burke was right. Chivalor is dead. Two or three years ago the Knights Templar (Masonic) of Virginia made a foreging excursion as far North as Boston, ate such dinners and drank such wine as jolly Knights love, and did this at the expense of their brother chevaliers of Massachosetts. All went as merry as five-and-twenty marriage bells, and the Virginia warriors returned home with much acquired fat under the armor, leaving a tolerably large bole in the treasuries of the Massachusetts and De Molay Encampments. While in Boston, these gentle men, Sir Sans Peur, Sir Sans Reproche, and the rest of them-not including, of course, Sir Sans Teeth, for if there be such a Knight, he was detained at home-visited Bunker Hill, and, under the influence of Chateau Margeaux, Gold Lac, Old London Dock, and Prime Old Bourbo Reserve, such as Brian de Bois never tasted, these portly sojourners made Union speeches, sang fraternal songs, and more particularly drank patriotic toasts to an extent perfectly unlimited. Everybody said that this friendly foray would save the Union-but it hasn't.

Mr. B. B. French of Washington is Grand Master of the Templar Knights, and as such, baying issued a General Order in favor of Brotherly Love, Peace, and Honor," he has been severely snubbed by E. H. Gill-whose name should certainly have been quarts-the Grand | "Secession:" Master of Virginia. Master French gets anything but good words from his subordinate, who talks wildly about a "Cain-like and marauding attack of the Vandals of the North "-talks, to tell the truth, in such an unreasonable way that we are perfectly sure that, in spite of the lateness of the senson, the mint-beds of Virginia are in full bearing. But, this is not all. With that charming regard for the sanctity of an oath, and for fidelity to his superiors which all gentle knights should entertain as the immediate jewel of their souls, this Grand Master Gill gives Grand Master French to understand that the Koights of Virginia have secoded from the Knights of the United States, and "will no longer regard or obey any " order or edict emanating from " the Grand U. fair notice of their intention of running their lances directly through abdomens which, in happier times, have been filled simultaneously with their

We suppose the U. S. Encampment instantly, upon the reception of this alarming intelligence, disbanded; and that every knight has, ere this, betaken himself to some castellated stronghold, where he is now hiding from the wrath to come Still, we think, if such be the case, that this respectable body is needlessly alarmed. True knights do not commit perjury. True knights do not write after the vulgar manner of this Mr. Quarter-of-a-Pint. True knights do not tell falsehoods. Wherefore we are compelled to the conclusion that Sir Gill is not a true knight, but that he is rather a false loon, who should have his spurs hacked from his heels as soon as possi-We have heretofore thought Bickley, of the Order of the Golden Circle, the meanest pretender to equestrian honors out of fail, but in the quality of bluster he is far behind Knight Gill, who must remember that there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip; and that Gill ominously rhymes to spill.

## THE COMMISSARIAT.

We learn from Washington that great disaffection and not a little real suffering exists among the troops by reason of the food, either bad in quality, insignificant in quantity, or served at improper hours. This complaint is not confined to Washington, but is heard wherever the tents or shanties of a volunteer encampment are to be found. To say that this ought not to be is only to utter an irritating platitude. It is for our citizens, and the citizens of every community out of which goes a volunteer, to insist that this shall not continue any longer, or be of any wider extent than is absolutely necessary under the present system by which our volunteer service is organized.

The trouble here alluded to arises from the ncompetence of those who are charged with the duties of the Commissariat Department. A regi ment is formed in ten days, the staff is selected in an evening, and the whole machinery for the regulation, discipline, feeding, and general care of a thousand men is set on foot at almost an hours' notice. The staff officers are men who burn for service and distinction, but who have only the most shadowy idea of the duties they are called on to perform. They are selected rarely with a single eye to their fitness for their peculiar work, but for various other reasons, valid enough elsewhere, but not legitimate when considered with reference to the very grave employment of war and the management of a camp. per's Ferry be traveled in company with three

The consequence is inevitable; the men suffer. come uneasy, disaff-cted, cross, discouraged. It is impossible to feed soldiers in a time of war on luxurious fare; it is impossible to make a perfect quartermaster of a dry-goods merchant in a week; no man whose opinion is worth anything would be so dull as to expect this. Yet much can be done to lessen the annoyances of the troops and diminish the chances of their death by disease, by selecting proper men for the important positions on the staff which have to do with feeding and caring for the soldiers. Of two persons, both equally desirable in other respects, he would be the proper candidate for the place of Quartermaster who had had experience in the feeding of large parties, as would be the case

with the keeper of a hotel, rather than the man

who had all his life been employed in some quiet

clerkship. Though no forethought can make the

arrangements of the volunteer camps as perfect

as those of the regular army, yet we repeat

much can be done and should be done to remedy

Affairs begin to brighten. It must be a pretty

the gigantic defects which now daily appear.

imperative emergency which has sent the Confederates to their closets and their knees. Esquire Davis, not to be outdone by the late Esquire Buchanan in anything, has ordered a Day of Fasting-from fluids, we hope, as well as solids like meat, bread, and tobacco-and of Humiliation, which will be, we think, as easy as lying, the present prominent virtue of the Bolters, If we may judge by the reports which reach us from the Confederate grain and meat markets, it will not be found difficult by the devoted to keep this Ramadan, in respect of temptation, for with such prices ruling, impiety of the gorging description will be confined to heavy capitalists and hen-roost robbers. We are sorry to notice that Esquire Davis has limited this abstinent observance to a single day, when he should have designated at least fourteen; for we are satisfied that a fortnight's refrainment from flesh, as well as from hot and rebellious liquors, would so abate the Confederate courage, and awake the Confederate conscience, that whole squadrons of the Revolters would pray, at least, the President's pardon. Meanwhile, our Government has entered into the spirit of this sacred observance, and will, by a blockade of rivers and seaports, do all in its power to prevent blasphemous excess upon this holy day. Our only drawback to the pleasure excited by this intelligence is the fear that it savors of fanaticism. We thought the praying, fasting, humiliation, the felly of an awakened conscience, and such like diversions and delusions, were only Northern frailties. We knew that Jefferson Davis owned a pew in Washington; but really, we had not thought that his apostasy from good, wholesome secession doctrine would go any further, and much less to the superstitious length which is indicated by his proclamation.

The Courrier des Etats Unis, one of the thinly masked advocates in this city of the great coaspiracy to destroy the American Republic, quotes the following extract from a speech of Mr. Lincoln in Congress in 1848, as maintaining "the "most absolute and the most advanced theory of

"Any people anywhere, being inclined, and having the powe "Any people anywhere, being inclined, and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing Government, and form a new one that soits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which, we hope and betieve, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing Government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people shat can, may revolutionize and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may exhibit the matter of the people may application of the such people may exhibit the matter down a minustry intermined with or revolutionize, putting down a minerity, intermingled with, onear about them, who may oppose their movements. Such minority was precisely the case of the Tories of our own Revolution. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by old lines, or old laws; but to break up both, and make new ones."

The candid reader will have to look long before he finds any justification of Secession in this quotation. What Mr. Lincoln sets forth is the right of revolution, or of violently destroying an objectionable Government; what the Southern conspirators claim is a right, peaceably and leference is enormous.

The right of revolution is sacred, but it is not to be exercised lightly. Those who undertake a revolution challenge the judgment of mankind upon the necessity of their movement and the justice of their cause. They must show that they have claimed nothing wrong, and that they have not resorted to violence till all regular legal means had been exhausted. Neither the one por the other can be pretended by the Conspirators whom the Courrier des Etats Unis befriends. They have rushed into their revolution with no other motive than a base and deplorable ambition; they have refused to appeal to a National Convention, the supreme Constitutional tribunal, for a decision upon their complaints. They stand thus condemned beforehand at the bar of history.

Possibly the Courrier anticipates for this atroclous conspiracy, which it covertly patronizes, the justification of success. No doubt such is its hope. Perhaps, however, it may be disap-

We learn from authority that cannot be questioned that Capt. Wilmer of the ship Bamberge of New-Orleans was to sail on the 21st of April from Liverpool for that port, having on board forty to fifty tuns of firearms. This ship will be due at New-Orleans about the end of this month, and possibly, as she is a fast vessel, a little sooner. Should she be able to escape the blockading squadron in the Gulf and get into the Mississippi, or run in anywhere on the coast, an addition of probably not less than ten to twelve thousand muskets or rifles will be made to the available military means of the traitors. It is possible that the Government is aware of this fact, as our informant made the statement to s clerk in the Boston Custom-House-as he was not able to procure an interview with either the Collector or his Deputy-and the clerk may have communicated it to his superiors. It can, at any rate, do no harm to make the fact public that the ship Bamberge has such arms on board, and that they were taken by Capt. Wilmer with the expectation of getting more than ordinary freight for them, because the goods were contraband of war. Should the ship be fallen in with by any of our cruisers, they will know what to find on board of her.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from Virginia, where he has been for the last two months in all its principal cities, estimates, from his own observation, that there are not less then 40,000 men, well armed and equipped, now in the field in that State. From Winchester to Har-